

**ABSTRACT**

**THE STUDY OF ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUG UTILIZATION IN  
EPILEPSY PATIENTS**

**(Study at the Neurology and Paediatric Health Outpatient Installation  
of Rumah Sakit Universitas Airlangga Surabaya)**

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Epilepsy is a chronic brain disease which a person experiences recurrent neuronal firing manifested by seizure. Epilepsy is characterized by occurrence of 2 seizure with more than 24 hours apart, recurrent risk 10 years after the first twice seizure or was diagnosed having epilepsy syndrome. The cause of epilepsy might be due to epilepsy risk factors such as febrile seizure or head trauma and brain malformation, bacterial infection or neuron degeneration. About of 2.4 million people each year were diagnosed with epilepsy. Epilepsy therapy with antiepileptic drugs has been shown to control up to 75% of seizures.

The aims of this study was to analysis antiepileptic drugs therapy, types of drugs used, dosage, and see Drug Related Drugs (DRPs) side effects and drugs interaction in epilepsy patients. This study was retrospective with descriptive analysis. The study sample were all patients with an epilepsy diagnosis who came to the Neurology and Paediatric Health Outpatient Installation of RS Universitas Airlangga who received antiepileptic drugs during 1 July to 31 December 2017 visit period.

The results were as follows : There were 72 patients with total 284 visits to the two installation. The most epilepsy type recorded was focal onset to bilateral with impaired awareness epilepsy. The most commonly prescribed antiepileptic drugs are valproic acid (36%) as single drug and clobazam as combination with other antiepileptic drug. The prescription doses of drugs were compatible with the literature, and showing good control of seizure.

**Keywords:** Epilepsy, antiepileptic drugs, seizure, drug utilization study